

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

“Benthic Macroinvertebrate” means an aquatic animal lacking a backbone and generally visible to the unaided eye.

“Chesapeake Bay Act” The Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act, commonly known as "The Bay Act" in Virginia, was adopted by the Virginia General Assembly in 1988. An Official Copy of the Act can be found at: <http://www.cblad.state.va.us/theact.cfm>

“Chesapeake Bay Preservation Ordinance” means Chapter 118 of the code of the County of Fairfax, Virginia. The purpose and intent of the Chapter is to encourage and promote: (1) the protection of existing high quality state waters; (2) the restoration of all other state waters to a condition or quality that will permit all reasonable public uses and will support the propagation and growth of all aquatic life, including game fish, which might reasonably be expected to inhabit them; (3) the safeguarding of the clean waters of the Commonwealth from pollution; (4) the prevention of any increase in pollution; (5) the reduction of existing pollution; and (6) water resource conservation in order to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of the present and future citizens of Fairfax County and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

“Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance” means the division of Department of Conservation and Recreation within the Commonwealth of Virginia that addresses the impact of land use upon the waters that feed the Chesapeake Bay. <http://www.cblad.state.va.us>.

“Environmental Quality Corridor” means lands designated under the Fairfax County Comprehensive Plan, 2003 Edition Policy Plan, Environment, Amended through 8-5-2002, Pages 12–13. Lands may be included within the EQC system if the land has a desirable or scarce habitat type, or one could be readily restored, or the land hosts a species of special interest; the segment of open space could become part of a corridor to facilitate the movement of wildlife; the land could become part of a green belt separating land uses, providing passive recreational opportunities to people; or preservation of this land would result in significant reductions to nonpoint source water pollution, and/or micro climate control, and/or reductions in noise.

“Intermittent Stream” means a body of water flowing in a natural or man-made channel that contains water for only part of the year. During the dry season and periods of drought, these streams will not exhibit flow. Geomorphological characteristics are not well defined and are often inconspicuous. In the absence of external limiting factors (pollution, thermal modifications, etc), biology is scarce and adapted to the wet and dry conditions of the fluctuating water level.

“Non-perennial Channel” means a stream that does not have flow at any time of the year during normal hydrologic conditions.

“Nontidal wetlands” means those wetlands other than tidal wetlands that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that

under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Sec. 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act, in 33 CFR 328.3b, dated November 13, 1986, or as subsequently amended.

“Perennial Stream” means a body of water flowing in a natural or man-made channel year-round, except during periods of drought. The term “water body with perennial flow” includes perennial streams, estuaries, and tidal embayments. Lakes and ponds that form the source of a perennial stream, or through which the perennial stream flows, are a part of the perennial stream. Generally, the water table is located above the streambed for most of the year and groundwater is the primary source for stream flow. In the absence of pollution or other manmade disturbances, a perennial stream is capable of supporting aquatic life.

"Resource Management Area" or "RMA" means that component of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area comprised of lands that, if improperly used or developed, have a potential for causing significant water quality degradation or for diminishing the functional value of the Resource Protection Area.

"Resource Protection Area" or "RPA" means that component of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area comprised of lands adjacent to water bodies with perennial flow that have an intrinsic water quality value due to the ecological and biological processes they perform or are sensitive to impacts that may result in significant degradation of the quality of state waters. In their natural condition, these lands provide for the removal, reduction, or assimilation of sediments, nutrients, and potentially harmful or toxic substances from runoff entering the Bay and its tributaries, and minimize the adverse effects of human activities on state waters and aquatic resources.

"Tidal shores" or "shore" means land contiguous to a tidal body of water between the mean low water level and the mean high water level.

"Tidal wetlands" means vegetated and nonvegetated wetlands as defined in Chapter 116, Wetlands Zoning Ordinance, of the Fairfax County Code.

“Tributary Stream” means any perennial stream that is so depicted on the U.S. geological Survey 7.5 minute topographical quadrangle map (scale 1:24,000).

"Water body with perennial flow" means a body of water flowing in a natural or man-made channel year-round, except during periods of drought. The term “water body with perennial flow” includes perennial streams, estuaries, and tidal embayments. A perennial stream means any stream that is both perennial and so depicted on the map of Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas adopted by the Board of Supervisors pursuant to Section 118-1-9(a). Streams identified as perennial on the adopted map are based on field studies conducted by the Department of Public Works and Environmental Services. Lakes and ponds that form the source of a perennial stream, or through which the perennial stream flows, are a part of the perennial stream. The width of a perennial stream may be measured from top-of-bank to top-of-bank or at the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) as defined by 33 CFR Part 328.3(e). The aerial extent of a pond or lake is

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measured at the OHWM. Generally, the water table is located above the streambed for most of the year and groundwater is the primary source for stream flow. In the absence of pollution or other manmade disturbances, a perennial stream is capable of supporting aquatic life.

“Watershed” means an area of land that drains to a specific body of water such as a stream, lake, river, or bay.

APPENDIX E: LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Bay Act	Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act
BOS	Board of Supervisors
CBLAB	Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Board
CBLAD	Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Department
CBPO	Chesapeake Bay Preservation Ordinance
EQC	Environmental Quality Corridor
DPWES	Department of Public Works and Environmental Services
DPZ	Department of Planning and Zoning
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EQAC	Environmental Quality Advisory Council
Ordinance	Chesapeake Bay Preservation Ordinance
QC	Quality Control
RMA	Resource Management Area
RPA	Resource Protection Area
SWPD	Stormwater Planning Division
USGS	United States Geological Survey